President Roosevelt of the Police Board has been making a thorough investigation of the Journal's soun house at Grand and Willett streets, aided by some of the best men of the sanitary police and of the regular force, and by various charitable societies. What the results of his investigations were and what conclusions he draws from them are contained in a report which he submitted to the Police Board vesterday. When he brought the matter up he said the report was a long one and would require some time to read. Mr. Parker requested that the report be read. As soon as Mr. Roosevelt began Mr. Parker entered into an animated conversation with Mr. Grant, which he kept up un-Mr. Roosevelt had finished. Then he remarked that as the report was the result of Mr. Roosevelt's personal investigation he doubted that it was a board matter, so Mr. Roosevelt eithdrew it.

Mr. Roosevelt has in his report confirmed every statement that has been made by charity organizations regarding the pseudo-charity of e Journal. As the result of his investigation. he comes to the conclusion that the soup house has been most pernicious in its effect upon the community. He has had his men not only ob-

has been most pernicious in its effect upon the community. He has had his men not only observe from day to day the applicants for free food, but he had individual cases investigated. Here are some of the things he says:

"There were undoubtedly a certain number of persons relieved who stood in urgent need of relief, and some of these were suffering through no fault of their own. No intelligent effort whatever was made to find out who were worthy of relief and who were not by the Journal people, and a constantly growing proportion of those who applied were unworthy. The reports of Inspector Brooks's men show this.

"The sanitary policemen examined carefully the cases of an entire batch of seventeen applicants. In but two cases was it evident that the family really needed assistance. Both of the needy cases were where the husband had abandoned his wife and children. In two other cases the husband claimed he could get no work, though the family did not seem to be in great destitution. In three cases the applicants did not live at the addresses which they gave. In all of the other cases there seemed no reason why the applicants should be receiving charity. Frequently they were the housekeepers of the tenements from which they gave, in all of the other cases there seemed no reason why the applicants should be receiving charity. Frequently they were the housekeepers of the tenements from which they saye their rent free and also have a amall income derived from what they do around the house. Thus, one of the housekeepers was a woman with two children, she had her rent free and earned about \$4 a week. Another was a wide and twe small children, and is in a fairly presperous condition. Prepar

ran as follows:

Sheriff street, J. Z.—Has a wife and two small children, and is in a fairly prosperous condition. Preparing supper—meat and vectables; drinking beer, and to all appearances all well and strong.

Cherry street, W. T.—Wife, no children; is a shownaker who does repairing; had man and woman as visitors; table prepared with ample supply of food.

Cherry street, W. T.—Wife, no children; is a shomaker who does repairing; had man and woman as visitors; table prepared with ample supply of food.

Centinuing, he says:

The officers detailed from Inspector Brooks's staff did not have the experience of the members of the sanitary squad, and their first reports showed little fraud among applicants. As they grew accustomed to the business, however, and sharper in detecting the actual circumstances of cases, the proportion of unworthy applicants increased in their reports. At least half of the cases were evidently fraudulent. Even of the remainder a very goodly proportion proved to be unworthy to receive assistance. This was shown by comparing these reports with those of the Charities Organization Society and of the United Hebrew Charities. Thus, one of the families whom the police reported as being proper subjects to relieve proved to be well known to the United Hebrew Charities, who reported that for five years they had, from time to time, aided them, but had recently declined to do so inasmuch as the husband had refused to accept their offer of two days's work each week, to continue until they could secure a steady position for him. They were flithy and idle.

"In another case, of a man and woman and two children, it appears that they had been helped by various charitable societies for over a year. The cases were still under the charge of the Charities Organization Society, but the man and woman were young and strong and seemed content to rely on charity rather than to go to work. Another couple, who were also in need of charity at the time, had been moved from several houses because of their intemperate habits. The woman had run away from her husband, leaving six children, who were now being taken care of by a relative of the husband. They were undoubtedly estitute, and equally undoubtedly it was their own fault. They were dependent upon food from the Journal, but were finding fault with it.

Inding fault with it.

"Another family, on investigation, proved to have been in receipt of charity from other sources for years past, and to be chronically idle and intemperate. The husband had declined a ticket to do work in the wood yard on the ground that he had not sufficient strength. These are only samples of the reports.

"My own investigations had the same result. More than half of the cases I visited were evidently unworthy. One was a well-to-de man, the housekeeper of a tenement, a chronic mendithe housekeeper of a tenement, a chronic mendi-

the housekeeper of a tenement, a chronic mendicant, who simply did not care to work if he could get food free.

"Another was that of two "Another was that of two young women who proved to be living under assumed names and to have been thrown out of their last boarding place for immoral conduct.

proved to be living under assumed names and to have been thrown out of their last boarding place for immoral conduct.

"Another family, consisting of a man and two women, were evidently getting over a prolonged mixed-aile bout. The remains of the soup and bread obtained from the Journal were about the table. An empty beer bottle and a large 'growler' or tin can were also on the table."

Here is what Mr. Roosevelt saw on one day when making his personal investigation:

"There were about twenty-one men in line, of whom two were seemingly reputable workingmen in temporary distress. The other nineteen were evidently tramps of one kind or another. It occurred to me to ask the first five what they had been doing the day before, and it turned out that four of them had come on from Philadelphia through reading of the 'soup kitchen' in New York. When I pointed out these facts to those in charge of the Relief Bureau they explained that recently the proportion of tramps applying for relief had been considerably on the increase, and they also admitted that quite a number of those to whom relief had been given had thrown the provisions in a little park just opposite the Relief Bureau, giving rise to complaints by the police. They stated, however, that their belief was that any one who wanted a meal should have it, whether he needed it because he was too shiftless, lazy or drunken through no fault of his own or whether he needed it because he was too shiftless, lazy or drunken to work.

"From certain persons who have made a careful study of one section of the east side, in which about twenty families had been relieved. I learned that two of these families were hard working people, suffering through no fault of their own, who were in dire need of assistance. The others belonged to the shiftless class who were always more or less in need from one cause or another. There were several cases where men who had been working ceased to work when they learned that they could obtain food without doing so. There were others where the ap

reau and spent the money they thereby saved for drink."

The conclusions that President Roosevelt had come to from these discoveries may be found in a nutshell in the paragraph with which he ends his report. It reads as follows:

"In the old days when civilized nations were threatened by barbarian inroads they often paid the barbarians to go away, thereby purchasing momentary relief at the price of future destruction. The 'soup kitchen' pauperizing way of dealing with poverty is merely an effort to give temporary relief from distress by immensely aggravating the conditions and tendencies which cause this distress. It does doubtful good for the moment, and immeasurable harm for the future."

PUGILIST SUES FOR DIFORCE.

Several Other Husbands. Jack Everhardt, the pugilist, had an action on trial before Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court yesterday to annul his marriage to Sadie E. Howell, which took place at St. Ann's Church, in this city, last May. It was claimed that in violation of a decree granted against her in favor of her former husband, Charles E. Howell, which forbade her to marry during the life of Howell, she had contracted the marriage with Everhardt. A decree of divorce which Howell got against her in this city in 1886, in which one Cowper was named as co-respondent, was

put in evidence, and Howell, an old man, was called to prove that the degree denying the de-fendant's right to marry during his life had not been amended. been amended.

Lawyer House, in behalf of Everhardt, said that he had learned since the suit was brought that he had learned since the suit was brought that the woman had married Cowper, who got a divorce from her, and that she had married other men, but that he obtained the information too late to use in the present case. Everhardt came up from Coney Island, where he is training for a fight with Tom Tracey next week, to testify. The Justice reserved decision.

THE MURDER OF WIDOW MANNON. UP FOR PLAYING "SMUTCH." I'wo Men Say They Saw Kelly Leave Her Shop

on Monday Night in a Hurry. Charles Kelly was the first person to be arrested on Tuesday in connection with the mur-der of Eliza Hannon, in her junk shop at 233 Kent avenue, Williamsburgh. Kelly is 22 years old, and he had known Mrs. Hannon for several years. When her husband died Kelly became boarder. He quarrelled with her three weeks ago and left. She didn't see him again until Saturday night, when she allowed him to stay until the next day. Kelly left her shop on Sur day afternoon and returned to the place on Monday. He told Capt. Short of the Bedford avenue station that Mrs. Hannon treated him to whiskey, and that when he left her at 4:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon he didn't go near the house again.

Hamislow Moychnak, a Pole, who lives in rooms over the junk shop, told Capt. Short yesterday that he and his friend, Simpson Pokroy-ski of 55 North Sixth street, saw Kelly at 10:30 o'clock on Monday night leaving the house in hurry.

"Pokrovski," Moychnak told the Captain, "came to me on a visit Monday night and re-mained until a little after 10 o'clock. When he got up to leave I went down to the front door with him so as to wait for my son to return from school in Cooper Union. While we were stand-ing in the doorway, with the hall door closed, and my hand on the knob, the door was sud denly opened, and I saw Kelly, whom I have known for many years, coming out. He always spoke to me when we met, but on this occasion he wouldn't recognize me, but instead he hur-ried along toward North First street. When within a few yards of the corner Kelly turned and went into a house."

Moychnak and Pokroyski were taken to the cell in which Kelly is kept, and they positively identified him as the man they saw leaving the hall.

identified him as the man they saw leaving the hall.

Mrs. Caroline Weigler, who lives in a rear house, told Capt. Short that at 8:30 o clock on Monday night she met Keily in the hall, and that he asked her if she had seen Mrs. Hannon. The woman replied in the negative, and Keily left the house. Mrs. Weigler in crossing the yard to go to her house, looked around and noticed that Mrs. Hannon's rooms were in darkness.

Keily told Capt. Short that after leaving Mrs. Hannon's shop on Monday afternoon he went to a house in North Second street, and in the evening here are young woman. Kate Burke, of 124 Kelly told Capt. Short that after leaving Mrs. Hannon's shop on Monday afternoon he went to a house in North Second street, and in the evening he met a young woman. Kate Burke, of 124 Kent avenue, in whose company he remained until after 9 o'clock. Then he went to a saloon at 231 Kent avenue, next door to the junk shop, where he had a drink, and afterward went to 121 North Fourth street to sleep. Capt. Short learned that Kelly was with the young woman only a short time, and that he was in the saloon only a few minutes.

The police made another search of Mrs. Hannon's rooms yesterday, and under an old dress hanging from the foot of her bed they found her handbag, in which were \$12 and a pawn ticket for a gold watch which she pawned a few weeks ago. The \$22 was paid to her on Monday morning by a wholesale iron dealer. The murderer evidently didn't see the bag when he searched the bed for plunder.

Mrs. Schep, the landlady of the Kent avenue house, gave Capt. Short the following information last night:

"Mrs. Hannon," she said. "ran into my aport."

tion last night:
"Mrs. Hannon," she said, "ran into my sport "Mrs. Hannon," she said, "ran into my spertments about six months ago and begged for pretection. She was bleeding from a cut under her right eye, and she asked me to help her. She told me that Kelly had beaten her again, and had declared that he would kill her at the first opportunity. She remained in my place some time. She told me that Kelly often beat her. Before leaving for her rooms ahe said to me that she didn't want her sister to know that Kelly beat her."

ISAAC MANSFIELD'S DOWNFALL. Ball He Gors to Jail.

Issae Mansfield, whose wealth a few years ago was estimated at over \$100,000, was committed to the county jail in Jersey City yesterday because he was unable to find a bondsman in the sum of \$3,000. On May 19, 1896, Mansfield, who ran a poolroom and gambling resort in North Bergen, was convicted of keeping a disorderly house, and Judge Hudspeth sentenced him to one year in State prison and \$500 fine. His lawyers took out a writ of error, and the review. At that time Mansfield remained in the county fall for four days while his friends were seeking a bondsman. Finally William Peter, Jr., a wealthy brewer, consented to furnish bail, and

a wealthy brewer, consented to rurnish ball, and
Mansfield was released.

About the first of this month the Supreme
Court dismissed the writ of error. An appeal
was taken to the Court of Errors and Mansfield's
bond was continued in force. A few days ago
Mr. Peter decided to withdraw from the bond.
This was done yesterday, Mr. Peter alleging
that Mansfield was about to transfer some of

that Mansfield was about to transfer some of his real estate.

Mansfield was once in partnership with Law-rence Fagan, the present Mayor of Hoboken, in the iron business, and they made money rapidly. When Mansfield retired he received \$40,000 cash for his interest in the business. He owned a large amount of real estate, but his fortune has entirely disappeared.

HEIRS OF IMBLAY CLARK. New Brunswick Schoolgirl May Share in an Australian Fortune.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 10.-Grace father, believes that she is one of the heirs to a large fortune. An advertisement in a New York paper which was inserted by a firm of lawyers at Melbourne, Australia, announced the death of Imblay Clark and asked for information about his helrs, who, the advertisement stated, were entitled to his fortune, amounting to several million dollars, made in mining operations. In 1870 Imblay Clark left this city and went to Australia. He corresponded occasionally with his traila. He corresponded occasionally with his sister, Mrs. Lydia Bowers, matron of the Home for the Widows of Presbyterian Clergymen, and informed her that he was making a fortune in the mines. About a year ago the letters ceased to come, and the family lost all trace of him.

The advertisement was read by Miss Grace Squier of Jersey City, a great-niece of Imblay Clark. She notified the relatives here. Besides Mrs. Bowers, Miss Squier, and Miss Clark, the supposed heirs are George Clark of Jersey City, Merritt Clark, whose address is unknown, nephews, and Misses Nellie and Jennie Clark of New York city, grandnieces.

BICYCLISTS SEE THE MAYOR. They Want a Change in the Method of Street

Sprinkling New in Vogue. A committee from the Associated Cycling Clubs of the city composed of Magistrate Simms, Walter Gibbs, Dr. W. E. Doty, and C. N. Nason, asked Mayor Strong yesterday to disapprove of the bill now before the Legislature to extend the privileges of the Street Sprinkling Association. The cyclists are not only opposed to extending the privileges of this association, but they want to have some restrictions placed on street sprinkling as it is now carried on in this city.

Magistrate Simms said that the streets having sphalt pavement were sprinkled, or rather asphalt pavement were sprinkled, or rather flooded, morning, noon, and night until they became so sippery that they were dangerous to life and limb for bleycle riders. No discrimmination or common sense was used, he said, hy those who do the work. The Mayor said he would do his best to remedy the evil.

The committee also called on Col. Waring and Gen. Collis of the Public Works Department. They agreed with the committee that the manner in which the sprinkling was done was unfair to the bicycle riders. Gen. Collis said he would endeavor to have the street sprinkling done this summer by the city, which was better qualified to do the work than any private concern. o do the work than any private concern.

DAVID FURRIN ACQUITTED. The Jury Evidently Discredited the Testimony

of Convict Schoenhoir. tained another defeat in the prosecution of firebugs yesterday, when a jury in the County Court acquitted David Furrin, who was on trial under indictment for arson in the second degree in setting fire to his home, at 184 Snediker avenue,

on the night of Nov. 18, 1894.

The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal after deliberating two hours and a half. When it announced its decision the crowd in the court room applauded. Judge Hurd discharged the prisoner, who west home with his wife and children.

The trial began Monday morning, Assistant District Attorney Davis being sided by Mr. Miles, The arch firebug, Morris Schoenholz, who is serving a forty years' term in Sing Sing, and Albert Steinberg, a confessed firebug, were the principal witnesses against Furrin. The jury evidently discredited their stories.

Judge Brown of the United States District Miss Fidele A. Driscole, a stenographer and typewriter in the District Attorney's office in itrooklyn, has lost her diamond-studded watch, which she valued highly from its associations. She lost it, she thinks, in a trolley car, and the finder, on its return, will be rewarded with Miss Driscole's sincere thanks.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has dismissed the writ of habeas corpus which was obtained to procure the release from custody of Joseph A. Issagi, Turkish Consul at Boston, who was arrested in this city upon a charge that he had embezzled funds intrusted to him as trustee of certain estates in Massachusetts. So Issagi must go back to Boston.

YET THE UNIQUE CLUB MEETINGS OPENED WITH PRAYER Jones, Its President, Accused of Bur ning a Cambling Den-The Place Raided Because of Talk of Police Protection-

Jones Admits Paying an Officer \$90 Tom Jones, who is known as "the Deacon," was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of common gambling establishment, wherein it was alleged the sports of Greenwich Village assembled nightly to burn the midnight oil and dally with the tiger. The particular dally charged against the Deacon was running a game known on the west side as "smutch." The po lice set forth in their sworn complaint that Jones was President of the Unique Club, with rooms at 26 Downing street, and that he bossed the games and played for money, while Mr. George Washington Scott performed the ardu-ous task of "keeping tabs on the kitty," a task that made him unpopular with a certain ele-ment in the club. In other words, that Brother

Scott was treasurer.

Police Captain Petty of the Charles street station took the witness stand yesterday and testified that he raided the Unique Club at 1 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 28. "I found fourteen colored gentlemen in the club house," said the "Thirteen of them were playing game of cards for money."
"An unlucky number," suggested former As

sistant District Attorney Stephen O'Hare, who appeared as counsel for Deacon Jones. Yes," said the Captain, "it proved to be un lucky, for the thirteen were fined in the police court on the following morning. The fourteenth man was Mr. Jones, the President of the club

the defendant here." "What was the name of this card game!" asked Mr. O'Hare, cross-examining the Captain "They called it smutch," said the witness. "Do you know how it is played!"

"Now, Captain," said Mr. O'Hare, talking for a friendly sort of way, "won't you kindly tell the jury how you learned that gambling was Well, I-I got a tip to that effect."

"Kindly answer my question," said Mr. O'Hare. men-some one said that the police were pro

tecting the game."
"Getting money from the club-bribes for not interfering f" remarked counsel.
"Well, I heard these rumors," said the Captain, "and after having the place watched I raided it." raided it.

Several policemen told the story of the raid, and Mr. Tom Jones took the stand. He testified

Several policemen told the story of the raid, and Mr. Tom Jones took the stand. He testified in a quick, jerky sort of a way, and his evidence see med to brighten up the court room. When asked if he had the club's minute book to show that the organization held regular meetings, he answered in a soft voice:

"Oh, yes, sir, I have it here." Then he produced the book.

"Mr. Jones, said Mr. O'Hare, "will you kindly read from your book the minutes of the last meeting held in your club house previous to the police raid!"

"Certainly, sir," he answered, opening the book. Then again in the soft voice he proceeded to read:

book. Then again in the soft voice he proceeded to read:

"The regular meetin' of the club was called to order by th' President, an opened by th' 'sembly sayin' th' Lord's Pray-er."

"And then you proceeded to play smutch I' said the prosecuting attorney, cross-examining.

"What if we did I' remarked the witness, in a changed tone; "what if we did I Didn't we have a right to do as we darned please in our own club house!" he thundered.

"Answer my question." said counsel. "Did you play smutch after saying the Lord's Prayer!"
"I didn't," answered Mr. Jones, "but some of the members might have."

"Isn't it a fact that your members played cards for money!"

for money I said that your members played cards for money I said the witness, "and I think the question is innermaterial."

material."

"Answer it."

"What were it!"

"Did your members play cards for money!"

The question was ruled out. Then the prosecuting officer asked the deacon if he had ever paid money to the police for protection.

"I won't say for what," remarked the witness, "but I gave Mr. Gerrity, the detective a few bones—a few dollars, I mean."

"How much in all!"

"Bout twenty, I reckon."

"When and where was this money paid!"

"Bout twenty, I reckon."
"When and where was this money paid?"
"At the foot of the club stairs, at night time, in the dark," said the witness. "Once I paid im a dollar, once flve, and another night I gave im nine. Twas all we could raise, "Where did you get the money?"
"The nine?"
"Yes, the nine."
"Yes, the nine."
"Well," said Mr. Jones, "I gathered it in the

club. One gentleman gave me thirty-five cents, and I took \$1.75 out of the drawer; another gentleman gave me \$2.25, and I chipped in the

How much did you have to chip in I'
Idon't remember, but it were enough to make
the rest of the nine."
And you paid this money to a police officer!" "Idid."
"Was any one clse present when you paid it!"
"No, sir, Mr. Gerrity wouldn't stand for that."
This closed the case. To-day counsel will sum up and the jury will decide the fate of the Unique Club's President.

ADOLPH L. KING'S DEMURRER. He Was Accused of Charging \$3,000 To-

There was argued yesterday before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, in Brooklyn, an appeal from a decision of the County Judge of Richmond county, sustaining a demurrer to an indictment against Adolph L. King, the proprietor of the Staten Islander and President of the Staten Island Savings Bank. King was indicted for presenting to the Board of Supervisors for audit and allowance Board of Supervisors for audit and allowance a claim for printing election ballots in 1895, amounting to \$4,954.50.

The indictment alleged that this was in violation of section 672 of the Penal Code, because the claim of King was false or fraudulent, being \$3,900 in excess of a "fair and reasonable charge" for which he had agreed to do the work. King demurred to the indictment, declaring that the facts alleged therein did not constitute a felony as charged. The demurrer was sustained by the County Judge. District Attorney Pinney of Richmond county argued the appeal yesterday on behalf of the people. The case will doubtless go to the Court of Appeals, no matter what the decision of the Appellate Division may be.

TOWNSEND WILL CONTEST OFF. Objection to Proving the Will.

When John D. Townsend died, leaving most of his property to his wife, the remainder going to his daughter Margaret, thus ignoring his other daughter, Mrs. Lizzie S. Darr, the latter entered notice of contest, and the will was not probated. The case was to have come up before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday. When it was called on the calendar a clerk announced that the objecthe calendar a clerk announced that the objections to the probate had been withdrawn by the contestant. It was announced that there had been no money settlement of the case.

Mrs. Darr was formerly the wife of Lieut, Totten, assistant military instructor at West Point, About ten years ago Mrs. Totten left West Point, and at the same time Lieut, Darr, also of West Point, disappeared. Mr. Townsend at that time published a card stating that his daughter had not cloped with Darr.

Totten, bowever, obtained a divorce, and his wife married Darr.

Supervisor Felton Short in His Accounts

Sangerfield to-day declared the office of Supervisor vacant because Charles M. Felton, as Supervisor, had failed to file a bond. The board also received the resignation of Felton, who admits that he is \$2,100 short in his accounts, that the money is gone, and that he has nothing the money is gone, and that he has nothing wherewith to pay. The Town Board figure that the shortage is \$2,900, but that the County Treasurer may be held for \$1,300 of excise money paid by him to Felton without notice from the Town Clerk, as required by law, that Felton's bond had been filed. Felton's resignation was accepted, and Charles Green Brainard, Democrat, was appointed to fill the vacancy. The appointee is a graduate of Yale and a young man of ability.

Residents of West Islip Favor Annexation Babylon.

WEST ISLIP, L. I., March 10.-The wealthy residents of the westerly extremity of the town of Islip have begun to agitate the feasibility of annexation to the town of Babylon. Despite the fact that this part of the town pays the bulk of the taxes, not a town official has been chosen from here in over thirty years, and in that period only one appropriation for public improvement has been awarded to West Islip. The residents of West Islip and those New Yorkers who own summer houses here favor the project. The residents of Babylon town hall the proposed annexation movement with delight.

MYSTERY OF MISS SMITH'S DEATH. Her Escort at the Hotel Still Stiesing-Did She

The Central Office police have not succeeded n finding the man known as "J. Everett " who took Miss Amiée Smith of Hackensack to the Hotel Victor, from which she was carried dying to Bellevue Hospital on Monday. The people of Hackensack have connected the name of a resident of that city, who formerly was a superintendent of a Sunday school, with the girl's presence at the hotel. This man left home on Monday evening after the girl died, and the fact that he has not been heard from since is taken by the Hackensack people as evidence that he was the mysterious "J. Everett." H Smith, and when this intimacy caused com ment he explained it by saying he was interested in the young woman's spiritual welfare.

Detectives Flay and Campbell have been look

ing for this man. They succeeded in getting a photograph of him from his wife on Tuesday

night; but the persons who saw "J. Everett" about the Hotel Victor and Dr. Lewis, who was first called in to attend the woman, cannot iden tify the photograph positively, although all said it resembled the man very much. His wife from the first has had implicit confidence that he was not the man. She declare that it is a serious mistake to connect her hus band with the case. She said that he was an in timate friend of the Smith family, and she has received assurances from Mr. Smith that he die not believe it was he who was with his daughter at the time she was taken ill at the notel. She said her husband came home or Monday night and told her that he had to go his work was done outside of the place where he is employed, she did not think this unusual, and in fact vesterday she said that she still be lieved her husband was simply on a business trip, although she had not heard from him since he left home. She said at first that she know where he was, and that he was not stopping at any of the hotels in Providence. Later, however, sh was obliged to admit that she did not have his address and said that the only way in which she could get it was by going to the office of his employers in New York. When she was tole that his employers had said that they not sent him on a business trip and that they had no idea where he was, she simply said that this must be a mistake. She is in highly nervous state herself, owing to the charges made against her husband, and he eyes were red with weeping when she talked of

eyes were red with weeping when she talked of the case yesterday.

One of the managers of the concern that employs the missing man said that the latter had been in the employ of the company for twenty years. He himself was his intimate friend, and he could not believe that he was the man who took Almee Smith to the Hotel Victor, aithough his actions certainly were mysterious. He said the missing man had not been at his place of business since Monday, and that he was not absent on any husiness of the company, so far as he knew. Furthermore, they had not heard from him. The bookkeeper of the company said that the man was not at work on Monday unorning. He came in on Monday afternoon very much flustered, and, after remaining a short time, left. His duttles did not require him to remain in the office of the company.

and, after remaining a short time, left. His duties did not require him to remain in the office of the company.

It was said yesterday that he did not leave Hackensack on Monday night from the regular station. Instead he went to Bogota, a small station on the West Shore road But far from Hackensack, and took a train there. He may have gone to Newburg on the West Shore road, then crossing the river have taken the New York Central train for Providence.

Persons who know the missing man in Hackensack say that if he is really the man they believe he is he will commit suicide rather than return to his home and face out the scandal.

Mrs. Mahlon B. Smith, the mother of the dead girl, has been seriously ill ever since the news was first broken to her of her daughter's death. She has been attended by Dr. Harris, Yesterday afternoon it was said she had improved somewhat, but would not be able to attend the funeral. The Rev. Mr. Gibbs will conduct the funeral services, which will be held at 8 o'clock this evening in the Asbury Church. The young woman will be buried in the Hackensack cemetery to-morrow morning.

ery to-morrow morning. Coroner Ricardo said yesterday that he did not Coroner Ricardo said yesterday that he did not believe the young woman died of congestion of the brain, as was judged from the autopsy, and thought that the chemical analysis would reveal another cause of death. He said that Mr. Smith did not believe that his daughter died of brain congestion, either, and that they were positive that it was something else. When the Coroner was asked to explain this statement he said he could not do so at present, but hinted at develop-ments later.

Brooklyn Industrial Association and Home for

Destitute Children. Her will was filed for probate on Jan. 18. It bore the date of March 3, 1894, and the codicil attached was dated Feb. 18, 1896. She bequeatiled \$53,000 to various charitable in-

stitutions as follows:
Brooklyn Industrial Association and Home for bestitute Chidren, \$5,000; Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, \$5,000; Graham Home for Respectable Aged and Indigent Vermales, \$2,000; Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, \$3,000; Brooklyn Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, \$2,000; Brooklyn Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Sw.,000; Brooklyn Hureau of Charties, \$4,000; Brooklyn Hureau of Charties, \$4,000; Brooklyn Hureau of Charties, \$4,000; Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, \$3,000; American Beard of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$5,000; Women's Union Missoinary Society for Heathen Lands, \$2,000; American Missionary Society, \$5,000; trustees of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, \$10,000; crustees of Tuskegee Normal School, \$8,000.

sionary Society, \$5,000; trustees of Hampton Normal and explexitural institute, \$10,000; trustees of Tuskegee Normal School, \$8,000.

Lydia Francis Brewster, Josephine Otis Brwester, Elien B. Stephenson, Alice S. Brewster, Robert S. Stephenson, Alice S. Brewster, Robert S. Stephenson, Walter T. Stephenson, and Amy Longfellow Stephenson received the bousehold goods, silverware, pictures, ewelry, books, and articles of virtu in the Pierrepont street house. There were also these personal bequerts, which foot up \$40,000; Lyuis F. Brewster, \$5,000; Josephins Otts Brewster, \$5,000; Elen S. Stephenson, \$9,000; Alice S. Brewster, wife of the Rev. Dr. Chauncey B. Brewster of Grace Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, \$3,000; Booert S. Stephenson, \$4,000; Waiter S. Stephenson, \$5,000; Mrs. Sarah Thurston, wife of the Rev. James A. Robinson of Cortiand, N. Y., \$2,000; Miss Irene Thurston Guild of Cortiand, N. Y., \$2,000; Mrs. Sarah Thurston, wife of the Rev. James A. Robinson of Cortiand, N. Y., \$2,000; Mrs. Sarah Thurston, wife of the Rev. James Jame Tucker Cornell, \$2,000; Increase B. Bines, \$3,000; Elizabeth Levy Thayer, \$1,000; Mrs. Sarah Robinson of Cortiand, N. Y., \$2,000; Mrs. Sarah Thurston, wife of the Rev. James A. Robinson of Cortiand, N. Y., \$2,000; Mrs. Sarah Thurston, wife of the Rev. James Decker Cornell, \$2,000; Mrs. Sarah Thurston, Wife of the Rev. James A. Robinson of Cortiand, N. Y., \$2,000; Mrs. Sarah Thurston, Wife of the Rev. James Decker S. Brewster, S. John S. Stephenson, \$3,000; Mrs. Sarah Thurston, Wife of the Rev. James Decker S. John S. Stephenson, \$3,000; Mrs. Sarah Thurston, Wife of the Rev. James Decker S. John S. John

St. Louis Held an Hour by Fog.

Several incoming steamships were caught in he fog that crept up the coast on Tuesday and in the evening completely blockaded the port A few of the big craft anchored outside the bar over night. A shifting wind cleared away the vapor at the Hook about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and the belated fleet steamed up to their piers. All of the outgoing vessels sched-uled to sail before 11 o'clock waited until the fog dissipated. The American liner St. Louis, which was to have sailed at 10 o'clock, did not leave her dock until 11. The air outside was clear when she was reported passing the Hook.

Bied at the South Ferry. A poorly dressed woman, about 25 years old was taken ill at the South Ferry yesterday

morning and died before the arrival of an amb lance. The body was taken to the Old Si station. Nothing was found upon it that coul indicate the woman's identity. DISEASES OF MEN. DOCTOR HALLETT, forty years a blood and nerve specialist, cures all secret and private diseases of men in a few days; ulcers, skin diseases, sore threat, mouth and head; painful swellings, kidney, pimples, nervous debility, weakness of beig and mind, vari-cocele, weak, undeveloped organs, impediment to marriagre lost vigor restored. Go to Dr. HALLETT first; he is best and cheapest. 216 East 16th st., near 8d av.; no charge unless oured; hours 9 to 9, Sundays included; best advice free.

THE SUN, PHURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1897.

A bad case surely! But there are others. Perhaps your experience suggests one. Saw an advertisement where Suits were made \$12 to \$15-went to get one-couldn't get it-gave up \$20. Our price is

NO | 15.00 NO LESS.

for any Suit or Topcoat-and no deception practised to sell them. Your money back every time if dissatisfied. 500 styles to select from.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.,

(CUSTOM TAILORING ONLY,) Wholesale Woollen House, Tailor Shops and Head

New York Salesrooms: No. 1191 B'way, near 28th, 194 B'way, near John, 71 B'way, cor. Rector, 25 Whitehall St., 195th and Lexington avenue, Sun Building, near Bridge.

JERSEY CITY TUNNEL WAR ENDED. After Eight Years' Littention the Junette

Railroad Company Beats the Pennsylvania. After a long and bitter fight in the courts and out of them the New Jersey Junction and Connecting Railway Company has established a at Weehawken to the National Storage Company's warehouses and piers at Cavan Point. The contest was brought to an end yesterday by the completion of a tunnel under the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks a short distance east of the Point of Rocks in Jersey City. The fight began about eight years ago, and was contin-ued, legally and physically, until Chancellor McGill threatened the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, one of the contestants, with punishment for contempt of court and with sequestration of a portion of its property. The cost of the fight has been estimated by engineers and lawyers at from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

The Junction Railroad Company, in its efforts to establish a connecting link between all the trunk lines which have a terminal in Hudson county, ran foul of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which controlled the transfer of freight from one road to another by means of its connecting links. It is said that the company im posed a toll of \$8 for each car so transferred. When the Vanderbilt system absorbed the West Shore Railroad the plan of constructing a june tion road which would connect all the other roads and thus facilitate the transfer of freight roads and thus facilitate the transfer of freight and lessen the cost was conceived. The junction people secured a right of way on either side of the Pennsylvania road and proceeded to build. The Pennsylvania people fortified their position by transferring their roundhouse, Pullman car depot, storage tracks for passenger cars, and some of their offices to the Point of Rocks, the only available point for the other company to secure a crossing. The tracks at that point were lowered as a safeguard sgainst the construction of a tunnel. An overhead crossing was not feusible, a grade crossing was not to be thought of on account of the danger, and the Junction Company's engineers determined upon a tunnel. The Pennsylvania Company refused to sell a right of way, and then the legal fight began.

that it was something else. When the Coroner was asked to explain this statement be said he could not do so at present, but hinted at developments later.

MISS ELLEN THURSTON'S WILL.

To Be Contested by Three of Her Consingson to the courts to have a right of way for a tunnel condemned. The determination of that proceeding took nearly two years, the final award to the Pennsylvania Company being \$130,000. The Pennsylvania Company pensylvania Company and it was paid into court. The case ran the r76th year, is to be contested. The arguments will take place before Surrogate Abbott of Brooklyn on March 29. The contestants are Col. Prentiss Ingranam of Easton, Md.;

Miss George I. Burns of Baltimore, and Miss Josephine I. Batty of 133 West Sixty-second streets. Miss Thurston was the daughter of the late John Phillips Thurston, who came to Brooklyn from Portland Me., in 1841. At one time she was Secretary and Treasurer of the contest and said a full company to dig away the Pennsylvania pany had relays or trains made up of gondola cars and loaded with ashes and rubbish on the tracks, overlooking the place where the excavation was being made, and as fast as the earth was dug away the hole was filled up with ashes shovelled from the cars. This warfare was kept up for two days. On the second day big rocks and boulders were substituted for ashes to fill up the holes made by the diggers down below. As they were more difficult to remove than the ashes and as the Pennsylvania people seemed to have an unlimited supply of them, the Junction people abandoned the unequal contest and appealed to Chancellor McGill again. That caused another delay of several months. The Chancellor finally issued an order restraining the Pennsylvania Company from interfering with the construction of the tunnel and giving instructions as to how the tunnel abould be built.

The tunnel is now completed. It is expected to make a radical change in the freight traffic on the different railroads when the new road is finished.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 10.-The Monon Railway was sold here under an order of the court at 11 A. M. to-day by Commissioner Van Buren for \$3.001.000. J. H. Jolien did the bid-ding for Frederick Olcott, Henry W. Poor, and Henry Rouse, a committee representing the bondholders of Louisville, New Albany and Chi-cago. He deposited \$30,000 as a guarantee.

Pennsylvania Ballroad Freight Agents. PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day dethe Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day de-cided to divide the office of general freight agent, formerly held by William H. Joyce, who was recently promoted to the office of general traffle manager, into local and through freight branches. Charles A. Chipley was made the lo-cal freight agent, and J. B. Thayer, Jr., was chosen as the through freight agent. The ap-pointees were formerly assistants to Mr. Joyce,

Rev. Mr. Scott Must Account for His Late Father's Estate.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 10.—The Rev. Samuel Henderson Scott of White Plains was enjoined by Surrogate Silkman to-day from acting as ex-ecutor of the estate of his father, the late Samuel Scott. This action was brought about by the petition of Lucy G. Scott, a daughter-in by the potition of Lucy G. Scott, a daughter-in-law of the decedent. Samuel Scott, the testator, died in White Plains about a year ago. He was a dry goods merchant, and conducted several stores in Westchester county. He left an estate valued at \$80,000, the bulk of which was left to his son, although his widow and daughter-in-law were provided for. The Surrogate directed the executor to file an accounting. The execu-tor has appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Dam in the Genesce Biver Washed Away ROCHESTER, March 10.—The Genesee River is on its annual rampage. News from up the river on its annual rampage. News from up the river at Mount Morris says the dam in the Genesee at that place has been washed away. The dam was built by the State in 1857 at a cost of about \$100,000, in order to operate the canal across the river. About twenty years ago the Race Company took it off the State's hands, and have since expended considerable money to keep it in repair. The flats are flooded by water that was held in the dam, but as yet no great damage has been reported. Reports from Dansville say the water in Canascraga Creek is within a few feet of the banks, and that the flats below that village are overflowed.

The bridge railroad service between midnight and 2 A. M. has been doubled, the headway being reduced from six to three minutes. Presi-dent Berr inade the change mainly for the ac-commodation of theatre parties.

COWPERTHWAIT'S Reliable To obtain a true idea of bargain prices visit the daily sales.

LONG CREDIT.

104 West 14th Street.

MRS. REILLY'S FOUR SHOTS. ONE OF THE BULLETS HITS HER

They Were Fired in the Back Room of the Se

loon Reilly Had Sold the Sephew-Mrs Reilly, Whom Her Husband Thinks Insanc Creates a Commotion in Yorkville Court Mrs. Bridget Reilly, the wife of Bernard Reilly, who keeps a saloon at Ninety-eighth street and Lexington avenue, was held in \$2,000 bail for examination in Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of attempted felonious assault. She was also fined \$10 for carrying a revolver.

Mrs. Reilly was arrested just after firing four shots from a revolver in the sa.con of Reilly & who is Keegan's partner in the saloon where the shooting took place, is the nephe s of Ser nard Reilly, the woman's husband. Detective Keating of the East Sixty-seventh street station arrested Mrs. Reilly as she was leaving the saloon with the revolver bidden under her arm. When he investigated the case he found that at the time of the shooting Keegan was tending bar, and Peter Rellly was in the back room, where the shooting occurred, with his Reilly said that he was going to dinner, and told his partner, Keegan, to go to cour and make a complaint. After Reilly left the saloon. Keevan refused to make a complaint, so Keating took Mrs. Reilly to court without wit-

nesses or complainant.

When Mrs. Reilly was arraigned Magistrate Kudlich told the detective that he must bring witnesses to the shooting to court and ordered that summonses be issued for them. He said that he thought there was an attempt to hide something. Keating went to get the witnesses

that summonses be issued for them. He said that he thought there was an attempt to hide something. Keating went to get the witnesses He had no sooner gone than Mrs. Reilly, who is a very large woman, became violent. Policeman Vale started to lead her back to the woman's pen, but she fought so viciously that several other policemen had to assist him. She attempted to bit, scratch, and kick the policemen and created considerable excitement in the court room, which was crowded at the time. After she had been haled to the pen she partly wrecked the place, and, getting a board loose, placed it under the hydrant so that the water ran to the floor and flooded the compartment. She then threw water over the partition whenever she heard any one pass, and thoroughly drenched a number of the court policemen.

Just before court adjourned Detective Keating returned with Keegan and two other men whom he had seen about the place when he entered just after the shooting. They said they knew practically nothing of the affair. Keegan rejuctantly admitted that Mrs. Reilly had been in the back room with his partner when the shooting occurred, but that, as he was behind the bar at the time, he did not see the shooting.

He thought that the revolver had been fred at the foor. Detective Keating said that the revolver, which is of 32 calibre, contained four empty shells and one loaded one when he took it away from Mrs. Reilly. Magistrate Kudlich put many questions to try to draw out the cause for the shooting, but without avail. Just after the witnesses in the case had left court Bernard Reilly, the woman's husband, entered, and asked permission to see his wife. Magistrate Kudlich granted permission, but without avail when the cause for the shooting but without avail to the cause for the shooting to the prison and said that the keeper had told him that Peter Heilly soon returned from the prison and said that the keeper had told him that his wife was in such an excitable condition that he feared to permit him to see her. He said that the

BUCHANAN JURY OUT.

dict Be Returned To-Day. Col. James, counsel for Mrs. Kate M. Foster

who is defending a suit brought against her by Mrs. Margaret P. Buchanan, to recover \$50,000 for the alienation of the affections of her husband, Dr. Alexander Buchanan, declined to call any witness for the defence yesterday when the trial was resumed before Justice and a jury in Trial Term. Part 6 of the Supreme Court. When the plaintiff's case was declared

Court. When the plaintiff's case was declared closed Col. James sprang a surprise by at once beginning to argue a motion to dismiss the plaintiff scase.

"There is not a single word of testimony," he exclaimed, "to show that Mrs. Foster allenated the affections of Dr. Buchanan or obtained from him the money with which she bought real estate. The charge is that she induced him to leave his home. The evidence is that Mrs. Buchanan actually forced her husband to leave his home. The evidence adduced by the plaintiff shows that the trouble in the Buchanan household legan in 1885, and there is no testimony to show that Dr. Buchanan knew Mrs. mony to show that Dr. Buchanan knew Mrs.
Foster at that time. The fact is that a year and
a half before Dr. Buchanan left his home his own
wife had alienated his affections by her treatment of him.
Gen. Tracy declined to reply to the motion to
dismiss and Justice Bookstaver promptly denied
Col. James's motion. Counsel then began to
sum up.

sum up.

The jury retired at 4 o'clock and Justice Bookstaver directed that a sealed verdict be returned this morning.

"SPANISH CORA'S" END.

Killed by Gas in a Coney Island Hotel-Her Companion Unconscious Thomas J. Flint, a sign painter, 30 years old, of West Eighth street, Coney Island, and a wo-

man known as "Spanish Cora," who have been living together for several months, visited "Bob" Sutherland's hotel, on Ocean avenue, on Tuesday night. They spent a couple of hours drinking in a room in the rear of the bar, and about midnight started for another Bowery resort where they had been living. They returned to Sutherland's about 2 o'clock, and, explaining that they had been locked out, were assigned to a room on the top floor. Nothing more was seen of the couple until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Michael Hiley, the bartender, noticed the escape of gas and traced it to their room, which was locked. He broke open the door and found the room filled with gas. Throwing open the windows, he turned to the bed and found the woman dead and Flint lying unconscious by her side. There were two gas jets in the room. One was partiturned on and lighted and the other turned on full and unlighted. It is thought that before retiring either Flint or the woman turned off one jet and then accidentally turned it on again. The woman had been a frequent visitor at the Bowery resorts and had been living with Flint during the winter. Flint, the doctors say, will probably recover. sort where they had been living. They returned

rence Valley yesterday dipped down over the Mid-dle Atlantic coast, drawing in a volume of warm air from the south and creating a belt of dense fog along the coast from Maine to Florida. Rain fell in all the Atlantic States and in the lower lake region. In the Guif States it was also foggy, but in all other districts the weather was fair. Clearing weather set in over the Middle Atlantio

States in the afternoon and the fog slowly disappeared. The temperature in these States was from 10° to 15° higher, while in all the Central States it was from 10° to 20° lower. Freezing temperature again invaded the South as far as northern Texas, and zero weather was felt in the Dakotas and northern Montana and central Minne sots. The coldest was 24° below zero at Havre and

In this city the day was cloudy and rainy, with a dense fog in the morning, clearing after noon. The humidity up to noon registered 100 per cent.; wind southwest, average velocity 12 miles an hour; high-est official temperature 58', lowest 38'; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 29.72, 8 P M. 29.70.

reau registered the temperature yesterday as follows 9 A. M. 40° 20° 6 P. M. 12 M. 48° 31° 9 P. M 3 P. M. 50° 51° 12 Mid.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR THURSDAY. r New England, fair; northwesterly winds; slightly colder in eastern portion.

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair: westerly winds, becoming For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Vi-

ginis, fair; no change in temperature; northerly winds, becoming variable. For western New York and western Pennsylvania. generally fair Thursday; westerly winds, becoming

## Oriental Rugs.

Special Offering.

5.0x3.6, at...

7.6x4.0, at.....

200 Karabagh and Guendjis Rugs. \$4.75

200 Daghestan Rugs, average size 200 Guendjis and Daghestan Rugs, average size 6.0x3.6, at ...

200 Guendjis Rugs, averago size

Also a large assortment of FINER RUGS.

ranging in price from \$15.00 to \$45.00

These goods are new importations

and quaranteed genuine.

W.&J. SLOANE Broadway, 18th and 19th Sts.

PUBLIC HALLS IN NEW YORK. It Is Easier Apparently to Build Them Than to Make Them Pay.

The proposed sale by the stockholders of the Madison Square Garden, who have found it an unprofitable investment, which in its present form was opened to the public on June 16, 1890. recalls again the difficulty which is experienced in making a public hall pay in New York, and the reason for such difficulty. Originally, and for many years, as old New Yorkers remember. the site of the Madison Square Garden was the passenger terminus of the New York and Harlem Railroad, and, under an arrangement with the latter, the New Haven Railroad used the station as well. Later the building was abandoned for railroad uses in favor of the new Grand Central Station and was turned into an amphitheatre or garden for circus performances and walking matches in winter, and concerts in summer time. After a variegated record as a garden, the Madison Square was rebuilt at a cost of \$3,000,000, the Garden Theatre (opened Sept. 27, 1890) was built with a scating capacity of 1,200, the concert hall on Twenty-sixth street was constructed with a seating capacity of 1,100, the Madison avenue café and kitchen were built, and the roof garden, first opened on Decoration Day, 1892, was completed. Into the new building were put 7,000 incandescent lights, two elevators were constructed, and various

Decoration Day, 1892, was completed. Into the new building were put 7,000 incandescent lights, two elevators were constructed, and various improvements were introduced; but the Madison Square Garden has not been a profitable investment, it has yielded no dividends, and the building is now offered for sale.

Its position is not dissimilar from that of other public halls established in New York city with a like, though less ambitious design—they do not pay. At the root of the trouble with New York halls is the fact that land in eligible locations in this city is unduly expensive, and that large halls, like the Madison Square Garden, have a heavy burden of taxes to meet and, again, the interess on the original land investment, represented by bonds, is considerable. The land for a ten-story building costs no more than the land for a two-story building costs no more than the land for a two-story building; and the Madison Square Garden, has only the revenue of a one-story building, except in the theatre portion at the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Madison avenue, he returns from the concert hall being scanty. Moreover, there is no permanent bar at the Madison Square Garden, and it has come to be a recognized axiom in New York that no public hall can possibly prosper unless directly connected with a saloon. Nearly all the minor halls of the city are connected with saloons, and it has been long a matter of observation that all public discussions, whether designed for the amelioration of makind, the upraising of the downtrodden and discussions, however free the flow of oratory and however instructive the labors of the sayist, the audience is inclined to partake of some liquid refreshment.

Not withstanding the position of the Madison Square Garden, it has recently been proposed to construct a "Temple of Labor," to be the headquarters of labor unions. The cost of the building is to be \$125.000. It is to contain lodge rooms, assembly halls, a library, and a theatre, but no saloon attachment. The details of the proje

some are, from time to time, turned into dancing academies, and others still are utilized for balls and festivals, particularly by that portion of New York's cosmopolitan population which does not adhere to ice water as the only safe, wholesome, and defensible beverage. A New York hall, therefore, without a saloon or restaurant attachment of some sert is rare, and the project of the labor leaders is not likely to be carried out. It is surprising that some of the older members of the Central Labor Union in the discussion of the "Temple of Labor" project seem to have forgotien the experience of their brethren a little more than ten years ago with Pythagoras Hall, on Canal street, near the Bowery. This hall was purchased by the labor people when the labor organizations in New York were much more affluent than they are to-day and the membership was larger, for the identical uses to which the "Temple of Labor" is designed to be put. The land and building were purchased subject to a mortgage, and in the course of events the interest on the mortgage was not paid; there were quarrels among the labor ment there was a foreclosure, and Pythagoras Hall, designed as a monument to the cause of labor, reverted to private uses, and the whole burden of the loss on the experiment fell upon the labor men themselves. The circumstances and conditions of the labor organizations at that time were more favorable to such a project than they are to-day, and it seems not unreasonable, therefore, it conclude that there will be no "Temple of Labor" in New York for some time to come.

BANISHED OFF THE EARTH.

Judge Hopper's Sentence of Exile Outdone by Old Judge Dingman's Decree.

THE SUN of last Sunday on the action of Judge Hopper of Paterson, N. J., in banishing from the State a person convicted of crime for the term of two years, in lieu of sentencing him to State prison, calls to mind a still more pe cultar sentence imposed on a negro who was convicted of petit larceny in Pike county, Pa., nearly fifty years ago. The Judge was Daniel W. Dingman, the grandson of Andrew Dingman, who came from Dutchess county, N. Y., and was the first settler at Dingman's Ferry, Pa., building a log cabin there in 1737. Julie Dingman was the first Judge of Pike county.

Dingman was the first Judge of Pike county, and continued in office from 1814 for twenty-six years. He frequently appeared in court in his shirt sleeves and barefooted. His judicial methods were original and striking. A worthless negro, charged with petit larceny, was brought before him for sentence. The Judge looked sternly at the culprit and said:

"Nigger, stand up. You are charged and are guilty of the crime of larceny. You are a bad nigger. You ought to be hung, but the sentence of this Court is that you be banished from the face of the earth. Go! get off the face of the earth."

"Why, massa." said the darky, "how ten i git off de face oh dis yere earth?"

"You can go," said Judge Dingman, "to Jersey. The sentence of this Court is that you have lifteen minuits to get out of the county of Pike and into the State of New Jersey, and if you ever come back we'll hang you." It is said when the constable opened the Court House door for the frightened negro he server a bet line for the Delaware lifteer and swam to the New Jersey side and never trod on Pike county soil thereafter.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 10.-The proper lers Mohegan and Mohawk of the Central Ver-mont Railroad line were in collision off Core field Light last night, but neither was damagvery much. The Mohawk was bound from Ne York for New London and the Mohagan was from this port for New York. The boats out together in a dense fog. It is said that the Mohagan was stove in, but was damaged so lift that she kept on her trip. The Mohawk was injured at all.

BARBE I's itch should be promptly attended to. See Dermatolic attended to. See Dermatolic attended to. See Dermatolic attended to see Dermatolic attended to see the see that some to center to see the see that see the see that see the see that see the see that see that see the see that see t



